

but filled in from some general map, are frequently incorrectly delineated. I could not therefore, reasonably institute a complete series of experiments, involving so much expense, on such imperfect data.—and when our surveys had indicated the information necessary to such an end, the season was too far advanced.

The information which we are in possession of however, exhibits the minimum flows of the more important streams, and the available flows of the others, may thence be very nearly inferred. Being in possession of the amounts of drainage due to every stream which can be made available, we shall assume that the natural minimum flows of the streams not gauged, is in proportion to their several extents of drainage, and as the safest mode of approximating to the flows of those streams which have not been measured, shall thence infer the quantities of waters available from these others.

The following table will then exhibit the minimum flows of water, which can be delivered unto the summit level of the Brookville route, from the various streams applicable to that end.

	Streams.	Drainage in Acres.	Drainage in Square Miles.	Minimum of low observed c. ft. per minute.	Minimum of low assumed c. ft. per minute.	Totals c. ft. per minute.
1	Seneca river below Wild- cat,	10908	17.044	423		423
2	Goshen branch,	4613	7.208	38		38
3	Hawkings' river,	6515	10.180		103	103
4	Patuxent river,	21863	34.161	351		351
5	Cat-tail branch,	17648	27.575	374		376
6	Big branch,	2497	3.903		40	40
	<i>May be added.</i>					
7	Goulds' branch; about,		4.		41	41
8	West fork of Rock creek,		1.5		15	15
9	East fork of Rock creek		3.5		36	36
10	Cabin branch.		2.5		25	25
Total delivered,						1446

The last four items would add to the extent of feeder lines already given, about 3 1-4 miles, which would cause a corresponding deduction from the supply, for the loss due to filtration on that distance; (149 cubic feet per minute.) Excluding the losses on reservoirs as not applicable to the object in view, the